

Effect of Macrocycle Size on the Self-assembly of Methylimidazolium Surfactant with Sulfonatocalix[n]arenes

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Abstract

The effect of macrocycle size on the association of supramolecular amphiphiles composed of 4-sulfonatocalix[n]arene and 1-methyl-3-tetradecylimidazolium ($C_{14}mim^+$) was studied in aqueous solutions at pH 7. When the cavitand contained four sulfonatophenol units (SCX4), spherical nanoparticle (NP) formation was observed. In contrast, both supramolecular micelle (SM) and NP formation could be attained in the presence of NaCl when the larger, more flexible 4-sulfonatocalix[8]arene (SCX8) served as host compound. The SCX8-promoted self-assembly into SM was enthalpically more favorable than NP production but the molar heat capacity changes in the two processes barely differed. Addition of 50 mM NaCl significantly increased the enthalpy of $C_{14}mim^+$ -SCX8 NP formation making thereby the self-organization into SM more favorable. The transformation of SM into NP at high temperature was due to the substantial entropic contribution to the driving force of NP formation. The critical micelle concentration and the local polarity in the headgroup domain were considerably lower for SM compared to those of $C_{14}mim^+Br^-$ conventional micelle.

Key words: Nanoparticle, supramolecular amphiphile, self-assembly, macrocycle, surfactant

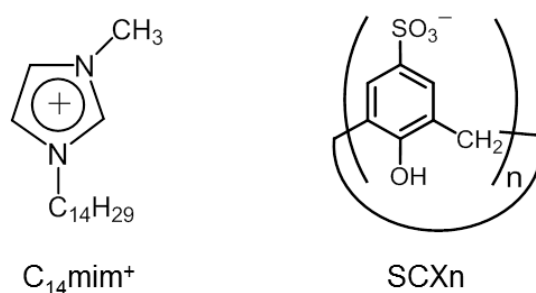
1. INTRODUCTION

Complex formation between macrocyclic compounds and surfactants leads to supramolecular amphiphiles, which can associate into various types of nanostructures.¹⁻⁶ Due to the non-covalent binding of the constituents, such associates can be easily prepared with tailor-made properties and stimuli-responsive behavior.⁷ Because of their π -electron-rich cavity and negative charge, 4-sulfonatocalix[n]arenes (SCXn) are particularly useful building blocks for fabrication of versatile self-assembled systems and functional materials.⁸⁻¹⁰ For example, they induced the aggregation of tetraphenylethene derivatives to strongly fluorescent nanoassemblies¹¹ and their emission properties could be tuned by irradiation with UV light.¹² The binding to SCXn facilitates the aggregation of aromatic or amphiphilic molecules.¹³⁻¹⁷ The interaction of the macrocycle homologue comprised of four sulfonatophenol units (SCX4) with a natural cationic protein, protamine resulted in supramolecular vesicle which disintegrated in a controlled manner upon addition of trypsin.¹⁸ Enzyme-induced cleavage of vesicles fabricated from SCX4 and myristoylcholine was employed to the release of entrapped drugs.¹⁹ Supramolecular vesicle constructed from (dodecyloxybenzyl)-tripropargylammonium and SCX4 was stabilized by crosslinking with a click reaction.²⁰ Serine-based cationic surfactant produced particles of various morphologies upon gradual increase of SCX4 concentration.²¹ The interaction of this cavitand with chitosan resulted in multistimuli-responsive supramolecular polymeric vesicles which could encapsulate doxorubicine hydrochloride.²² High drug loading efficiency was achieved by SCX4-promoted self-organization of antipsychotics, chlorpromazine into nanoparticle.²³ The inclusion complex of the same cavitand with tetradecyltrimethylammonium bromide formed unilamellar vesicle after sonication.²⁴ In contrast, supramolecular micelles were spontaneously produced in the solution of dodecyltrimethylammonium (C₁₂TAB) bromide and hexamethylated 4-sulfonatocalix[6]arene (SC6HM).²⁵ The size and composition of

supramolecular micelles barely altered upon increase of surfactant concentration up to the critical micelle concentration (cmc) of the free C₁₂TAB. Above cmc, C₁₂TAB and supramolecular micelles were rapidly merged.²⁶

1-Alkyl-3-methylimidazolium (C_nmim⁺) produced host-guest complexes with SCX_n in enthalpy driven reactions.²⁷⁻²⁹ When the alkyl group contained n = 12, 14 or 16 carbon atoms, (C_nmim⁺)_m-SCX6 complexes self-assembled to spherical nanoparticles (NPs) of multilayered structure.³⁰ NPs composed of C₁₄mim⁺ and SCX6 constituents showed stimuli-responsive behavior. They reversibly transformed to supramolecular micelles (SM) in the presence of NaCl when temperature, mixing ratio of the components, or NaCl concentration were altered.³¹

The present paper focuses on the fundamental question how the variation of the macrocycle size influences the organization of C₁₄mim⁺ and SCX_n (Scheme 1) into nanostructures under various experimental conditions. We reveal whether stimuli-responsive NP-SM transition can be achieved with SCX4 and SCX8 cavitands and uncover the major factors affecting the thermodynamics of association processes.



Scheme 1. Chemical structure of the studied compounds (SCX_n with n = 4, 8)

2. EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

Materials. 1-Methyl-3-tetradecyl-imidazolium bromide (C₁₄mim⁺Br⁻) was prepared as described previously.³² 4-Sulfonatocalix[4]arene (SCX4) and 4-sulfonatocalix[8]arene (SCX8) (Acros Organics) comprised 1:9 and 1:21 stoichiometric amount of water in its

crystal structure.³³ Their solutions were always neutralized by the minimum volume of concentrated NaOH. Double distilled water was used as solvent. 2-Hydroxy-substituted Nile Red (HONR), also called 9-diethylamino-2-hydroxy-5*H*-benz[*a*]phenoxazin-5-one (Aldrich) was applied as received.

Sample preparation. Stock solutions of C₁₄mim⁺Br⁻ (~2.5 mM) and SCXn (1 mM, pH 7) were prepared. NPs were synthesized by mixing the appropriate amounts of these solutions under stirring at 150 rpm at 25°C. SCXn concentration was 0.1 mM unless otherwise noted. Ionic strength was tuned by addition of small volume (<50 µl) of concentrated NaCl solution.

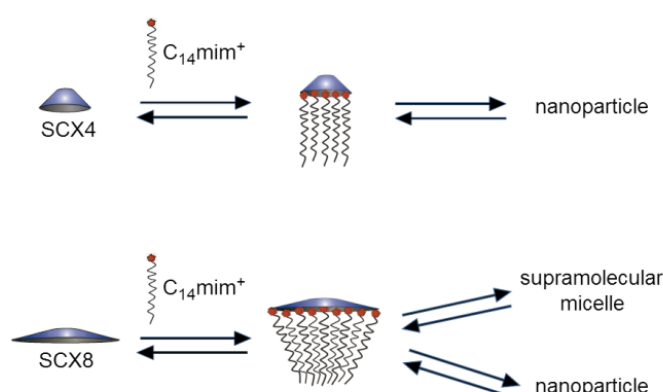
Usage of fluorescent probe. 23 nmol HONR in methanol was put into 5 ml flask and the solvent was evaporated by nitrogen flow. After adding the supramolecular surfactant solution, the sample was kept for 2 days in the dark for equilibration.

Instrumentation. The absorbances were monitored on an Agilent Technologies Cary60 spectrophotometer. The turbidity values (T) were calculated from the absorbances (A) at 350 nm by the relationship $T = 1 - 10^{-A}$. Corrected fluorescence spectra were obtained on a Jobin-Yvon Fluoromax-P photon-counting spectrofluorometer. Particle size was measured by dynamic light scattering on a Zetasizer Nano-ZS (Malvern Instrument) equipped with a He-Ne laser ($\lambda = 633$ nm, scattering angle 173°). 12 runs of 10 seconds were averaged. Data were analyzed with the software developed by the manufacturer using a distribution analysis (General Purpose analysis). The mean diameter of the NPs was derived on the basis of number distribution. Experiments were repeated at least twice. NPs were separated from the liquid phase by a Beckman Coulter (Optima Max-XP, type TLA 110 rotor) ultracentrifuge. Total carbon analyses were carried out on a Shimadzu TOC-L CSN instrument, which was calibrated by a potassium hydrogen phthalate solution in ultrapure water (2.125 g dm⁻³ corresponding to 1000 mgC dm⁻³). ITC measurements were executed with a MicroCal VP-ITC microcalorimeter. 10 µl of ~5 mM methylimidazolium surfactant solutions were injected

from the computer controlled microsyringe into the cell (volume = 1.4569 ml) containing 0.1 mM SCXn solution at pH 7, while stirring at 450 rpm. Cryo-TEM images were taken on an Ultrascan 2 k CCD camera (Gatan, USA), using a LaB₆ JEOL JEM 2100 (JEOL, Japan) cryo-microscope operating at 200 kV with a JEOL low dose system (Minimum Dose System, MDS) to protect the thin ice film from any irradiation before imaging and to reduce the irradiation during the image capture. The images were taken at 93 K and digitally corrected using the ImageJ software. The samples were prepared as described.³¹

3. RESULTS

Association of SCX4 with C₁₄mim⁺. NP formation was observed when C₁₄mim⁺ and neutralized solution of 0.1 mM SCX4 were mixed in 1.0 – 4.6 molar ratios at 298 K. (Scheme 2)



Scheme 2 Illustration of nanoparticle and supramolecular micelle formation

After mixing, the NP diameter increases with the molar ratio from 71 to 105 nm. The size of NPs initially grew over the first hours. Therefore, all measurements were performed after 3 hours and the mean diameters were between 200 and 300nm. At [C₁₄mim⁺]/[SCX4] \approx 5, coagulation took place because of charge compensation between methylimidazolium surfactant cations and the negatively charged macrocycle. In neutral solution, not only the 4 sulfonate groups were deprotonated but also one phenolic OH substituent of SCX4

dissociated due to its $pK_a = 3.2$ value.³⁴ Hence, SCX4 had 5 negative charges at pH 7. From the difference between the total concentrations and the concentrations in the aqueous phase after ultracentrifugation of the NPs, the stoichiometry of the components in NPs was determined.³⁰ $C_{14}mim^+ : SCX4$ molar ratio in NPs was found to be 4.6 ± 0.4 for a mixing ratio of 2.5. NPs had negative charge and the zeta potential was around -37 ± 3 mV for mixing ratio varying between 2 and 4. Figure 1 displays that the gradual increase of NaCl concentration barely influences the turbidity of the solution and the diameter of NPs at $[C_{14}mim^+]/[SCX4] = 2$ and 4 alike. This is in a sharp contrast to the marked NaCl effect on the characteristics of $C_{14}mim^+ - SCX6$ NPs, whose size grew with NaCl concentration and reassembly of the NP components into supramolecular micelles (SM) was observed around

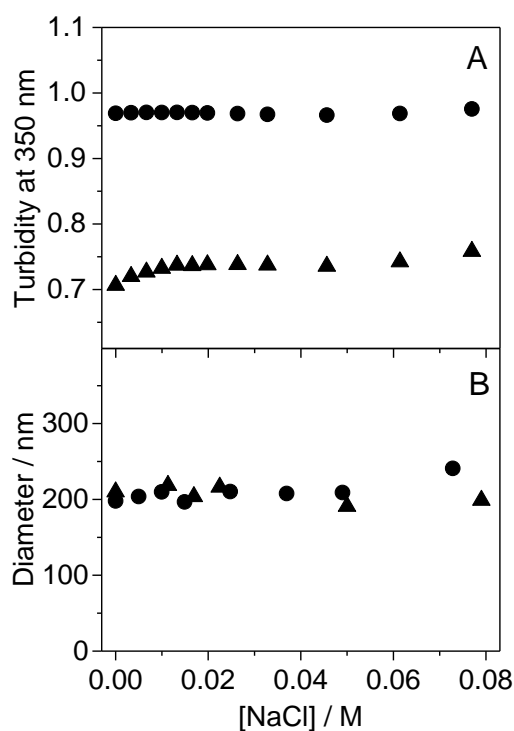


Figure 1. Effect of NaCl concentration on (A) turbidity at 350 nm for $C_{14}mim^+ : SCX4$ solution of molar ratio 2 (▲) and 4 (●). (B) Mean particle diameter as a function of NaCl concentration for $C_{14}mim^+ : SCX4$ solution of molar ratio 2 (▲) and 4 (●). The mixture of $C_{14}mim^+$ and SCX4 solution was equilibrated for 3 hours before successive NaCl additions at 298 K. $[SCX4] = 0.1$ mM

40, 25, and 15 mM NaCl concentration in the case of $[C_{14}mim^+]/[SCX6] = 4, 3, \text{ and } 2$, respectively.³¹ In the case of the smaller SCX4 cavitand, neither NaCl addition nor temperature variation could induce the transformation of NP into SM. This may suggest that the driving force of NP production is always more favorable than that of association to SM. As a representative example, Figure 2A presents a cryo-TEM image of NPs synthesized in the solution of 0.25 mM $C_{14}mim^+Br^-$ and 0.1 mM SCX4 at pH7. Homogeneous and spherical NPs are observed.

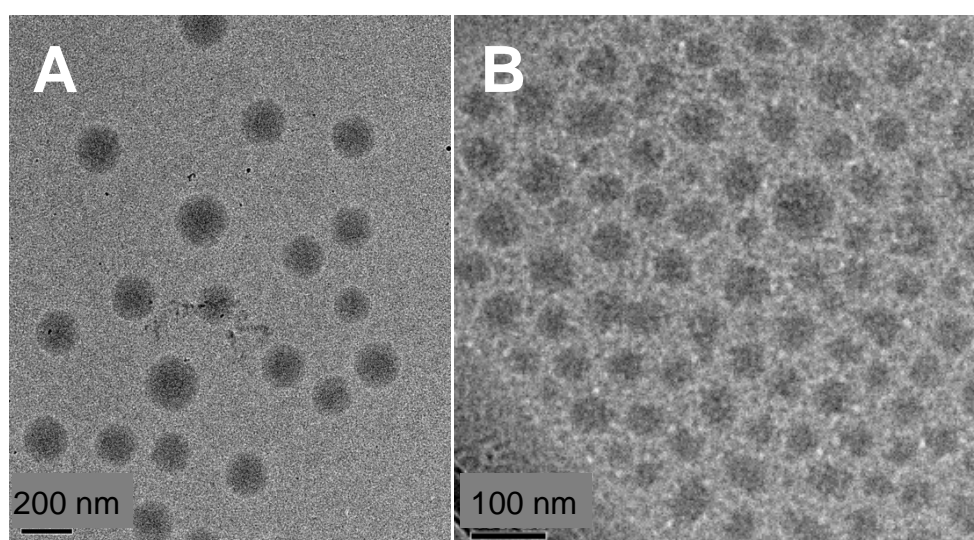


Figure 2 Cryo-TEM images for (A) $C_{14}mim^+-SCX4$ NPs prepared at $[C_{14}mim^+]/[SCX4] = 2.5$ molar ratio $[SCX4] = 0.1$ mM and (B) $C_{14}mim^+-SCX8$ NPs obtained at $[C_{14}mim^+]/[SCX8] = 6$ molar ratio $[SCX8] = 0.1$ mM.

Self-assembly of SCX8 with $C_{14}mim^+$. In contrast to the size increase of $C_{14}mim^+-SCX4$ NPs over time, stable NPs were rapidly produced when SCX4 was replaced by the larger more flexible SCX8 macrocycle. Turbidity enhancement and growth of the NP diameter is observed with the molar ratio increase (Figure 3). NPs were much smaller than in the case of SCX4 and coagulation occurred around $[C_{14}mim^+]/[SCX8] = 10$ because SCX8 had 10 negative charge at pH 7. In addition to the 8 anionic sulfonate moieties, 2 phenolate groups

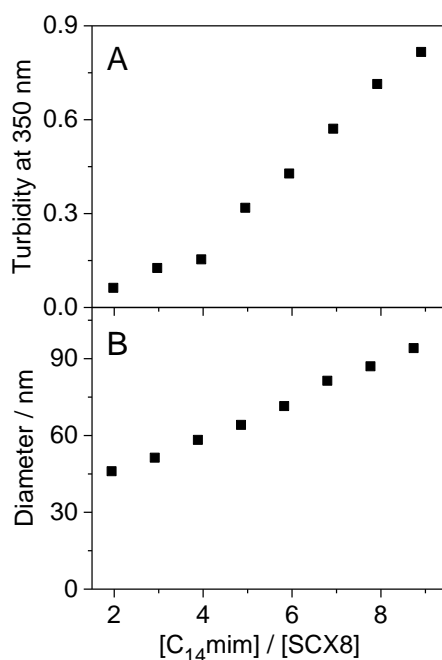


Figure 3. Alteration of (A) turbidity at 350 nm and (B) NP diameter as a function of C₁₄mim⁺:SCX8 molar ratio in neutral aqueous solution at 298 K [SCX8] = 0.1 mM. No diameter change was observed in 2 hours.

appear because the phenolic units of SCX8 have pK_a values³⁴ of 3.0 and 4.4. To some extent the third phenolic OH also starts deprotonation due to pK_a = 8.3 value of this process.³⁴ From the difference between the total concentration and aqueous phase concentration after ultracentrifugation of the NPs, a value of 9.5 ± 0.5 was obtained for the C₁₄mim⁺:SCX8 stoichiometry of the components in NPs formed from solutions at 3.9, 5.8, and 6.8 mixing ratios. Despite the rise of the relative amount of C₁₄mim⁺ added to SCX8 solution, the molar ratio of the constituents in the produced NPs remains constant within the limits of experimental errors. NPs had negative charge as indicated by the zeta potential (ζ) of -48 ± 4 mV, which did not vary within the mixing ratio range of the components used in our studies. Figure 2B presents a representative cryo-TEM image of NPs synthesized in the solution of 0.6 mM C₁₄mim⁺Br⁻ and 0.1 mM SCX8 at pH7. As for C₁₄mim⁺-SCX4 NPs, the observed NPs have spherical and homogeneous structure.

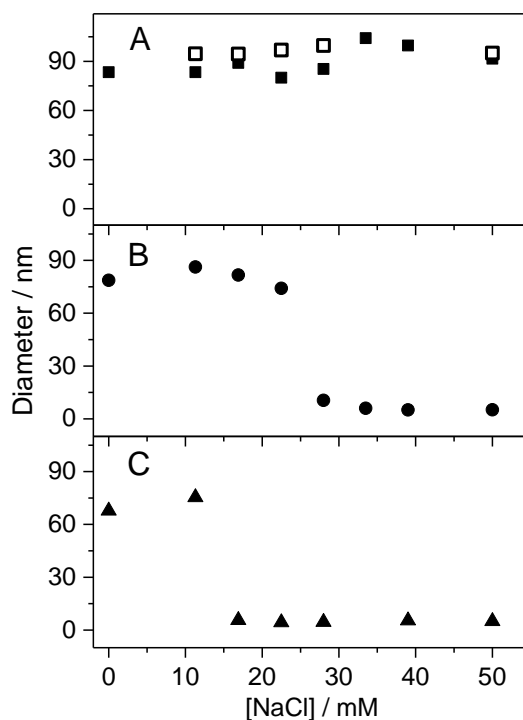


Figure 4. Particle diameter change with NaCl concentration at solution mixing ratios (A) $[C_{14}mim^+]/[SCX8] = 8.8$ (\square), 6.8 (\blacksquare), (B) 5.8 (\bullet), and (C) 3.9 (\blacktriangle) at 298 K. $[SCX8]$ was kept constant 0.1 mM. Measurements were performed immediately after each successive NaCl addition.

In contrast, successive NaCl addition exerted remarkable effect on particle size as displayed in Figure 4. NP dimensions barely changed with NaCl concentration in $6.8 < [C_{14}mim^+]/[SCX8] < 8.8$ range. Less than 10% change was found in ζ values when NaCl concentration was raised to 50 mM at mixing ratio of $[C_{14}mim^+]/[SCX8] = 7.8$, (under this condition $\zeta = -44.1$ mV and -43.1 mV were determined at NaCl concentrations of 0 and 50 mM, respectively), whereas NaCl addition induced supramolecular micelle (SM) formation at lower $[C_{14}mim^+]/[SCX8]$ ratios. To avoid conventional micelle formation, $C_{14}mim^+$ concentration was below the critical micelle concentration, which is 2.5 mM in water³² and 0.72 mM in 50 mM NaCl aqueous solution. The latter value was determined by isothermal calorimetric titrations as described by Blume and coworkers.³⁵ The diameter of SM was $5.0 \pm$

0.5 nm regardless of salt concentration. As seen in Figure 4, the amount of NaCl required for the NP transformation to SM diminished with lowering $[C_{14}mim^+]/[SCX8]$ ratio but SM was not produced in the absence of salt. At $[C_{14}mim^+]/[SCX8] = 4.9$, SM was stable up to 318 and 323 K in the presence of 30 and 50 mM NaCl, respectively (Figure S1 in Supporting Information). Particles, characterized by polydispersity index of ~ 0.45 and mean diameter > 400 nm, were obtained at higher temperatures.

Isothermal Titration Calorimetry (ITC). To gain a deeper understanding of the factors controlling the thermodynamics of association processes, ITC experiments were performed at various temperatures. Enthalpograms corrected by the dilution heat of $C_{14}mim^+$ are presented in Figure S2 in Supporting Information for the titration of 0.1 mM SCX4 by 2.9 mM $C_{14}mim^+$ in neutral aqueous solution. The ΔH values in the $0.5 < [C_{14}mim^+]/[SCX4] < 4.3$ domain are attributed to NP formation, which occurs in several steps. The 1:1 complexation is followed by multiple binding of $C_{14}mim^+$ facilitated by the 5 negative charges of SCX4 and hydrophobic interactions. Then, self-assembly into NPs takes place. ΔH of NP production is an overall quantity containing the contributions of various association steps. Dynamic light scattering measurements immediately after mixing the components show the growth of the mean NP diameter from 71 to 105 nm in the $0.5 < [C_{14}mim^+]/[SCX4] < 4.3$ domain. The small ΔH increase in this molar ratio range with the relative amount of methylimidazolium surfactant may imply the slightly lower exothermicity of the assembly into larger NPs. The substantial ΔH change in the $4.3 - 5.0 [C_{14}mim^+]/[SCX4]$ range is due to the onset of coagulation.

Similar enthalpograms are measured in the presence of 50 mM NaCl (Figure 5A). NPs are produced in a slightly endothermic process at 278 K, whereas association to NP is accompanied by heat evolution above 278 K. Figure 6A presents the linear correlations

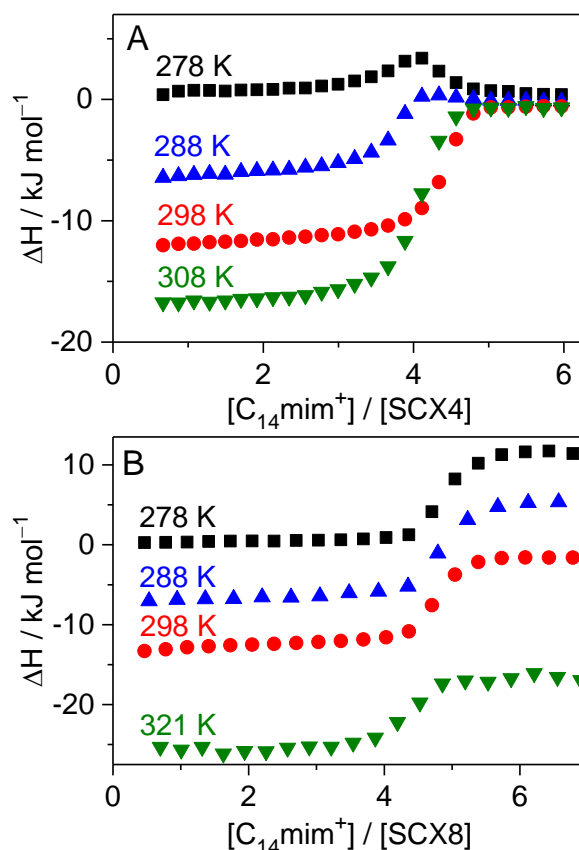


Figure 5 Results of ITC experiments at various temperatures in 50 mM NaCl solutions after correction with dilution heat. (A) NP formation upon the titration of SCX4 with C₁₄mim⁺; (B) self-assembly into SM and NP upon addition of C₁₄mim⁺ to SCX8

between ΔH and temperature (T) whose slopes give the molar heat capacity changes (ΔC_p). The isenthalpic temperatures (T_{ie}), where association takes place without enthalpy change, were calculated as a ratio of the intercept and $-\Delta C_p$ values. As seen in Table 1 and Figure 6A, the intercepts of ΔH vs T plots for C₁₄mim⁺–SCX4 NP formation are slightly reduced, whereas ΔC_p values becomes somewhat less negative upon addition of 50 mM NaCl concentration. Consequently, association into NP becomes exothermic at lower temperature in NaCl solution than in water.

Figure S3 in Supporting Information presents the results of ITC experiments for the titration of 0.1 mM SCX8 aqueous solution with 5.54 mM C₁₄mim⁺. The enthalpograms

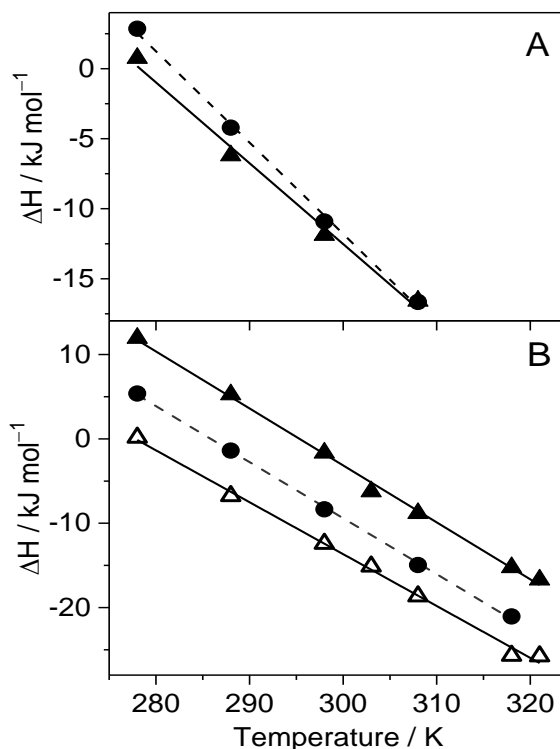


Figure 6 Enthalpy change per mole of methylimidazolium surfactant as a function of temperature (A) for $\text{C}_{14}\text{mim}^+$ -SCX4 NP formation in 50 mM NaCl aqueous solution (▲) and water (●); (B) for the association of $\text{C}_{14}\text{mim}^+$ and SCX8 into SM (○), NP (▲) in 50 mM NaCl aqueous solutions, and for NP formation in water (●)

closely resemble that obtained with SCX4 (Figure S2) indicating NP formation without transformation to SM. The only remarkable difference is that ΔH increase due to coagulation starts at higher methylimidazolium surfactant/calixarene ratio, as also observed by DLS experiments (vide supra). In the presence of NaCl, ITC experiments confirm the conversion of SM into NP upon further addition of methylimidazolium surfactant. Figure 5B presents the results in 50 mM NaCl solutions. Surprisingly, the $\text{C}_{14}\text{mim}^+:\text{SCX8}$ molar ratio at which SM-NP transition occurs scarcely alters upon the elevation of temperature. This suggests that the thermodynamic parameters of the self-assembly to SM and NP have similar temperature dependence. Figure 6B displays the variation of ΔH values upon rise of temperature, whereas

Table 1 Parameters of the temperature dependence of enthalpy changes

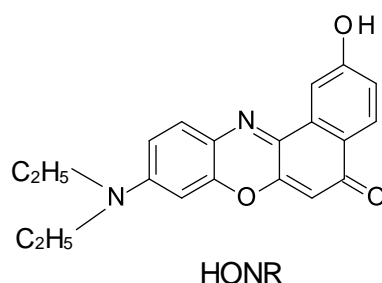
particle	SCXn	NaCl / mM	ΔH (298 K)/ kJ mol ⁻¹	ΔC_p / kJ mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹	Intercept / kJ mol ⁻¹	Isoenthalpic temperature / K
C ₁₄ mim ⁺ Cl ⁻ micelle ^a	–	0	–	–0.595 ^a	–	
C ₁₄ mim ⁺ Br ⁻ micelle	–	50	–2.0	–0.54	160	296
SM	SCX4	50	^b	^b	^b	^b
	SCX6	50	–17.0 ^c	–0.59 ^c	159 ^c	269 ^c
	SCX8	50	–12.3	–0.64	178	278
NP	SCX4	0	–10.9	–0.65	184	283
		50	–11.9	–0.58	161	279
	SCX6 ^c	0	–10.8 ^c	–0.64 ^c	182 ^c	284 ^c
		50	–2.3 ^c	–1.44 ^c	428 ^c	297 ^c
	SCX8	0	–8.4	–0.66	189	286
		50	–1.5	–0.68	201	296

^a Ref.³⁶, ^b SM is not produced, ^c Ref.³¹

the molar heat capacity changes (ΔC_p) derived from the slopes are summarized in Table 1. The isoenthalpic temperature (T_{ie}), where association takes place without enthalpy change ($\Delta H=0$) is also included. T_{ie} of SCX6-induced SM formation is below of the freezing point of the solution implying that this process is always exothermic. In contrast, C₁₄mim⁺–SCX8 SM is produced in an entropy-driven process below 278 K. Addition of 50 mM NaCl lowers T_{ie} for C₁₄mim⁺–SCX4 NPs, but exerts opposite effect when SCX4 is replaced by more spacious homologues. In water, T_{ie} of NP formation slightly increases with the macrocycle size. In 50 mM NaCl solution, SM formation always leads to lower ΔH than self-organization into NP. The latter process becomes enthalpically more favorable in the absence of salt. ΔC_p values barely differ. Addition of 50 mM NaCl does not alter ΔH values of SM production and their temperature dependence. Since SM formation is always more exothermic than association

into NP, the SM transformation to NP found at $[C_{14}mim^+]/[SCX8] = 4.9$ in 50 mM NaCl solution when the temperature was elevated from 318 to 328 K is probably due to the substantial increase of favorable entropy contribution to the driving force of NP formation (vide supra).

Critical Aggregation Concentration of Supramolecular Surfactant. 2-Hydroxy-substituted Nile Red (HONR, Scheme 2) fluorescent probe was used for the determination of critical aggregation concentration (cac) of SM at 296 K. This dye is barely soluble in water



Scheme 2 Chemical structure of 2-hydroxy-substituted Nile Red fluorescent probe

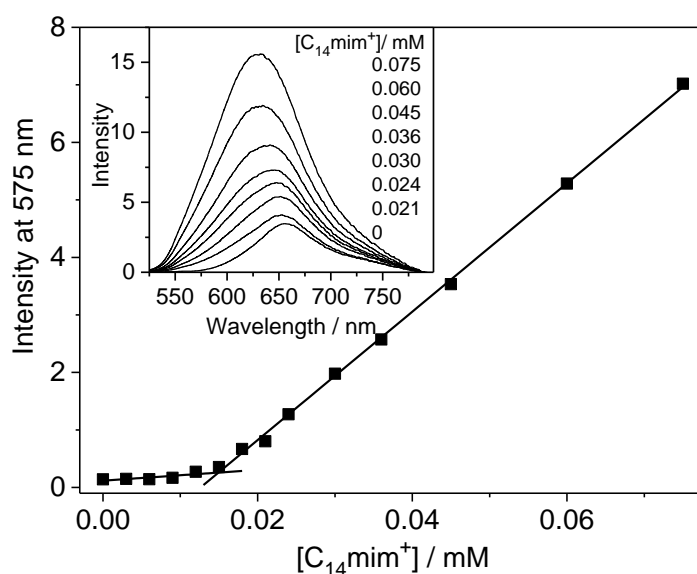


Figure 7 Fluorescence intensity and fluorescence spectra (inset) for saturated HONR solution as a function of $C_{14}mim^+$ concentration in the presence of SCX8 and 50 mM NaCl at pH 7 and 296 K. $[C_{14}mim^+]/[SCX8] = 2$; excitation at 510 nm

and SCXn aqueous solutions but readily solubilized in the Stern layer of micelles.³⁷ As a representative example, Figure 7 presents the alteration of the HONR fluorescence characteristics upon synchronous increase of $C_{14}mim^+$ and SCX8 concentrations keeping their molar ratio of 2 constant in 50 mM NaCl solution. Similar results measured at $[C_{14}mim^+]/[SCX8] = 5.9$ molar ratios in 50 mM NaCl are displayed in Figure S4 in Supporting Information. The fluorescence intensity is low and constant up to 0.015 mM $C_{14}mim^+$ concentration, whereas considerable hypsochromic shift of the fluorescence maximum and intensity growth are observed above this concentration. The sharp break in the plot arises from the onset of association.³² No fluorescence intensity enhancement occurs in SCX8 solution. As the number of SMs increases, more HONR can be confined and consequently, the fluorescence intensity gradually rises. From the intersection of the two linear parts of fluorescence intensity change at 510 nm, cac values of 0.015 and 0.012 mM

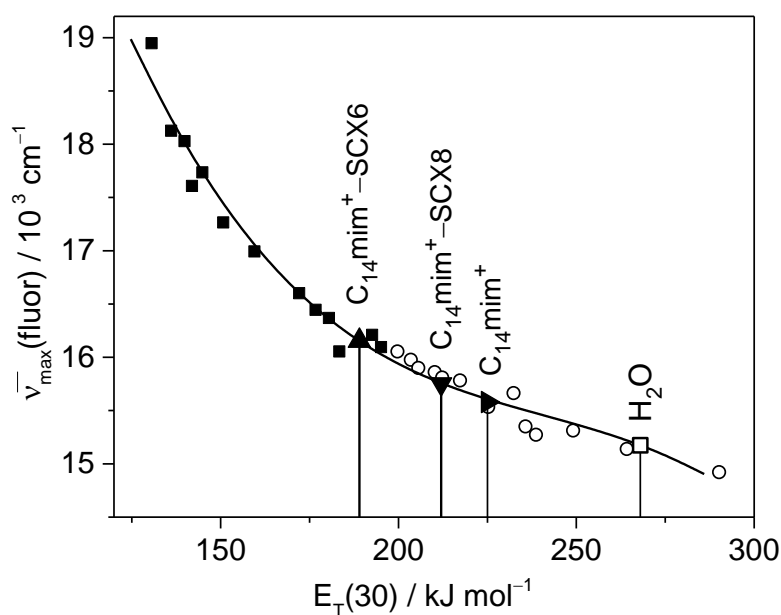


Figure 8 Shift of fluorescence maximum of HONR with increasing $E_T(30)$ solvent polarity parameter in water (\square), aprotic (\blacksquare) and hydroxylic (\circ) solvents. The local polarity of HONR in $C_{14}mim^+$ conventional micelle (\blacktriangleright), $C_{14}mim^+$ -SCX6 (\blacktriangle) and $C_{14}mim^+$ -SCX8 (\blacktriangledown) supramolecular micelles in 50 mM NaCl solution

$C_{14}mim^+$ are obtained at $[C_{14}mim^+]/[SCX8] = 2.0$ and 5.9 molar ratios in 50 mM NaCl, respectively. The variation of the $[C_{14}mim^+]/[SCX8]$ ratio scarcely affects cac . In a control experiment, 0.72 mM was found for the cmc of $C_{14}mim^+Br^-$ in 50 mM NaCl aqueous solution.

Figure 8 displays the remarkable displacement of the fluorescence maximum of HONR as a function of $E_T(30)$ polarity parameter of various solvents.³⁷⁻³⁸ Using this relationship, the local polarity around the probe can be determined from the fluorescence maximum of micelle-bound dye. The surroundings of HONR close to the interfacial layer of $C_{14}mim^+-SCX8$ SM have significantly higher polarity ($E_T(30) = 212$ kJ mol⁻¹) than in $C_{14}mim^+-SCX6$ SM ($E_T(30) = 189$ kJ mol⁻¹), but its polarity is lower than in $C_{14}mim^+$ conventional micelle ($E_T(30) = 225$ kJ mol⁻¹). SCXn binds to the cationic moiety of methylimidazolium.²⁷ The interaction with the apolar methylene-linked aromatic moieties of the macrocycle lessens the local polarity in the vicinity of the headgroup of $C_{14}mim^+$. The looser fit of the confined methylimidazolium group in the more spacious SCX8 renders the head group region of $C_{14}mim^+-SCX8$ SM more hydrated than in the case of $C_{14}mim^+-SCX6$ SM.

4. DISCUSSION

The variation of macrocycle size brings about essential differences in the SCXn-induced self-assembly of $C_{14}mim^+$. The small SCX4 cavitand induces only NP formation, whereas association of $C_{14}mim^+-SCX8$ supramolecular amphiphiles can result in both NP and SM depending on the experimental conditions. Since the macrocycle is located in the headgroup of $C_{14}mim^+-SCXn$ type of supramolecular surfactants, the replacement of SCX8 with SCX4 renders the assembly into SM less favorable due partly to steric reason. Israelachvili and coworkers defined a critical packing parameter as $p = V/(Al)$, where V denotes the surfactant

tail volume, A stands for the cross-sectional area per molecule at the aggregate surface, and l is the length of the hydrophobic moiety of the surfactant.³⁹ According to their geometric packing theory, spherical micelles are obtained when the critical packing parameter is below $1/3$, whereas planar bilayers are produced when $p \approx 1$. The cross sectional area of SCX n can be approximated by n -sided regular convex polygons possessing side length s , where n corresponds to the number of repeat units in SCX n and s does not change for various SCX n macrocycles because the size of repeat units remains constant. The area A of a convex regular n -sided polygon is given as follows:

$$A = \frac{n}{4} s^2 \cot \frac{\pi}{n} \quad (1)$$

On the basis of eq 1, the area ratio for a regular octagon and a square is

$$\frac{A_8}{A_4} = \frac{2 \cot \frac{\pi}{8}}{\cot \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{2(1+\sqrt{2})}{1} \approx 4.83$$

When only geometric constraints are considered, the lessening of the macrocycle size from SCX8 to SCX4 has two consequences, assuming that the building blocks are constituted of one SCX n neutralized by m $C_{14}mim^+$. (i) The cross-sectional area per $(C_{14}mim^+)_m$ -SCX n units of SM decreases by a factor of ≈ 4.83 and (ii) V diminishes by a factor of ~ 2 because the number of $C_{14}mim^+$ cations bound to SCX4 should be about half of that confined to SCX8. Because of these effects V/A becomes significantly larger for $C_{14}mim^+$ -SCX4 aggregates. Since the alkyl chain is not varied, l is a constant, and growth of $p = V/(Al)$ is anticipated when SCX8 is replaced with SCX4 in aggregates. Consequently, the morphology of aggregates should be different between $C_{14}mim^+$ -SCX4 and $C_{14}mim^+$ -SCX8 systems. SCX8 can bring about small size aggregates (SM), which is not observed for SCX4. The fact that SCX8 induces association to SM only in the presence of NaCl, indicates that not only geometric factors affect the SM stability. Increased ion concentration shields the electrostatic

repulsion among like charges of the constituents. Na^+ binding to the negatively charged surface of SM substantially enhances the driving force of association.

$\text{C}_{14}\text{mim}^+$ and SCX4 self-organize to NP, whose formation is accompanied by significantly more negative enthalpy change compared to that of the corresponding process promoted by SCX8 (Figure 6). ΔH of $\text{C}_{14}\text{mim}^+$ –SCX4 NP formation is much less sensitive to NaCl concentration than that of $\text{C}_{14}\text{mim}^+$ –SCX8 NP production. The increase of ΔH for the formation of the latter NPs upon the rise of NaCl amount probably originates from the binding of Na^+ cations to the surface of $\text{C}_{14}\text{mim}^+$ –SCX8 NPs. The smaller size of these NPs induces larger specific area leading to a higher number of loosely bound cations, therefore increasing ΔH . Gradual replacement of methylimidazolium cations on the surface of NPs via competitive binding of Na^+ may also occur. The assembly into $\text{C}_{14}\text{mim}^+$ –SCX8 NPs is by $\sim 11 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ more endothermic in 50 mM NaCl solution at 278 K than in the case of NPs containing SCX4. Despite the considerable positive ΔH , $\text{C}_{14}\text{mim}^+$ –SCX8 NPs are stable at high methylimidazolium surfactant:SCX8 molar ratios even in 50 mM NaCl solution. This indicates that the predominant entropic contribution ($T\Delta S$) to the driving force overcompensate the unfavorable enthalpic term. As a consequence of the positive ΔS , NPs are stabilized to a larger extent at high temperature. Thus, temperature rise causes transformation of SM into NP.

In the presence of NaCl, SMs containing SCX8 becomes enthalpically more stable than NPs at all temperatures (Figure 6). ΔH of SM formation is much smaller than that of traditional $\text{C}_{14}\text{mim}^+\text{Br}^-$ micelles.³¹ Binding of $\text{C}_{14}\text{mim}^+$ to SCX8 very efficiently promotes SM formation in 50 mM NaCl solution. The cmc of 0.72 mM for conventional $\text{C}_{14}\text{mim}^+$ micelle formation diminishes by a factor of 48 and 60 at $[\text{C}_{14}\text{mim}^+]/[\text{SCX8}]$ ratio of 2.0 and 5.9, respectively. The larger relative amount of methylimidazolium surfactant shifts the binding equilibrium towards complexation, facilitating thereby micelle formation at slightly

lower concentration. The electrostatic interaction between the macrocycle and $C_{14}mim^+$ assists the self-assembly of the long alkyl chains into micelle by screening the repulsion among the cationic headgroups. The cac of SM (~ 0.015 mM in 50 mM NaCl)³¹ does not alter when the smaller SCX6 cavitand associates with $C_{14}mim^+$, although about 4.5 kJ mol⁻¹ more enthalpy gain is observed compared with the SCX8-promoted association into SM. In the latter case, more polar headgroup region was detected (vide supra) indicating less tightly packed SM. The substantial flexibility of SCX8 may contribute to the looser SM structure and the low exothermicity of its formation.

The negative molar heat capacity changes for $C_{14}mim^+$ micelles and SMs (Table 1) generally arise from the release of water from the hydrophobic surface of the alkyl tail. The ΔC_p values for the SCX4- and SCX8-initiated associations into SM and NP hardly vary (Table 1) and closely resemble those found for the micellization of sodium tetradecyl sulfate (-0.608 kJ mol⁻¹ K⁻¹) and 1-tetradecyl-2-picolinium bromide (-0.598 kJ mol⁻¹ K⁻¹)⁴⁰ because the nonpolar substituent was always a tetradecyl moiety. The similar ΔC_p values suggest that the changes in hydration and interactions within the hydrophilic headgroup domain exert only a minor effect on the temperature dependence of ΔH . Since desolvation of tetradecyl chains is the dominant factor, ΔC_p of SM and NP formations barely differ for $C_{14}mim^+$ associations with SCX4 and SCX8. The parallel variation of ΔH values with temperature (Figure 6B) hinders thermally induced interconversion between SM and NP. The increase of the entropy contribution ($T\Delta S$) to the driving force with temperature is responsible for thermally initiated SM \rightarrow NP structural change. This behavior is entirely different from that of $C_{14}mim^+$ -SCX6 associates whose temperature-tuneable reversible transformation between SM and NP is promoted by the steeper ΔH temperature dependence of NP formation in NaCl solutions compared to that of SM.³¹ The major peculiarity of $C_{14}mim^+$ -SCX6 NPs is the substantial growth of their ΔC_p with NaCl concentration, which

probably originates from the growth of particle diameter upon gradual addition of salt. In contrast, the size of NPs encompassing SCX4 or SCX8 is insensitive to NaCl concentration, and thus NaCl barely influences their ΔC_p values.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The variation of the cavity size of the macrocycle brings about completely different characteristics for the self-assembled nanoproducts of $C_{14}mim^+$ –SCX $_n$ type supramolecular amphiphiles. SCX4 always promotes NP formation when the molar ratio of the components is in $1.0 < [C_{14}mim^+]/[SCX4] < 4.6$ range. NaCl addition cannot induce transformation into SM because it leads to enthalpically more favorable association into NP. In contrast, the self-organization of $C_{14}mim^+$ and SCX8 into NP becomes fairly endothermic in the presence of salt, and these components produce SMs in exothermic process. The ΔC_p of SMs barely alters when SCX8 cavitand is replaced with SCX6, but the local polarity of the interface can be tuned by the change of macrocycle size. The molar heat capacity changes for $C_{14}mim^+$ –SCX $_n$ type NP and SM formations are very similar and resemble those reported for $C_{14}mim^+$ halide micelles indicating the small contribution arising from the interactions in the headgroup domain. The only exception is $C_{14}mim^+$ –SCX6 NP in NaCl solutions where the increase of electrolyte concentration leads to NP diameter growth rendering thereby ΔC_p more negative. The results of the present work may find application in the rational design of tailor-made supramolecular surfactants and stimuli-responsive systems.

Supporting Information

Alteration of particle diameter as a function of temperature at $[C_{14}mim^+]/[SCX8] = 4.9$ mixing ratio in the presence of 30 and 50 mM NaCl. Enthalpy change upon titration of 0.1 mM SCX4 by 2.9 mM $C_{14}mim^+$ in neutral aqueous solutions at various temperatures. Results

of isothermal calorimetric titration of 0.1 mM SCX8 with 5.54 mM C₁₄mim⁺Br⁻ aqueous solution at pH 7 and various temperatures. Fluorescence intensity for saturated HONR solution as a function of C₁₄mim⁺ concentration in the presence of SCX8 and 50 mM NaCl at pH 7. The Supporting Information is available free of charge on the ACS Publications website at DOI:

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